

# NAPOLEON AND HIS MARSHALS

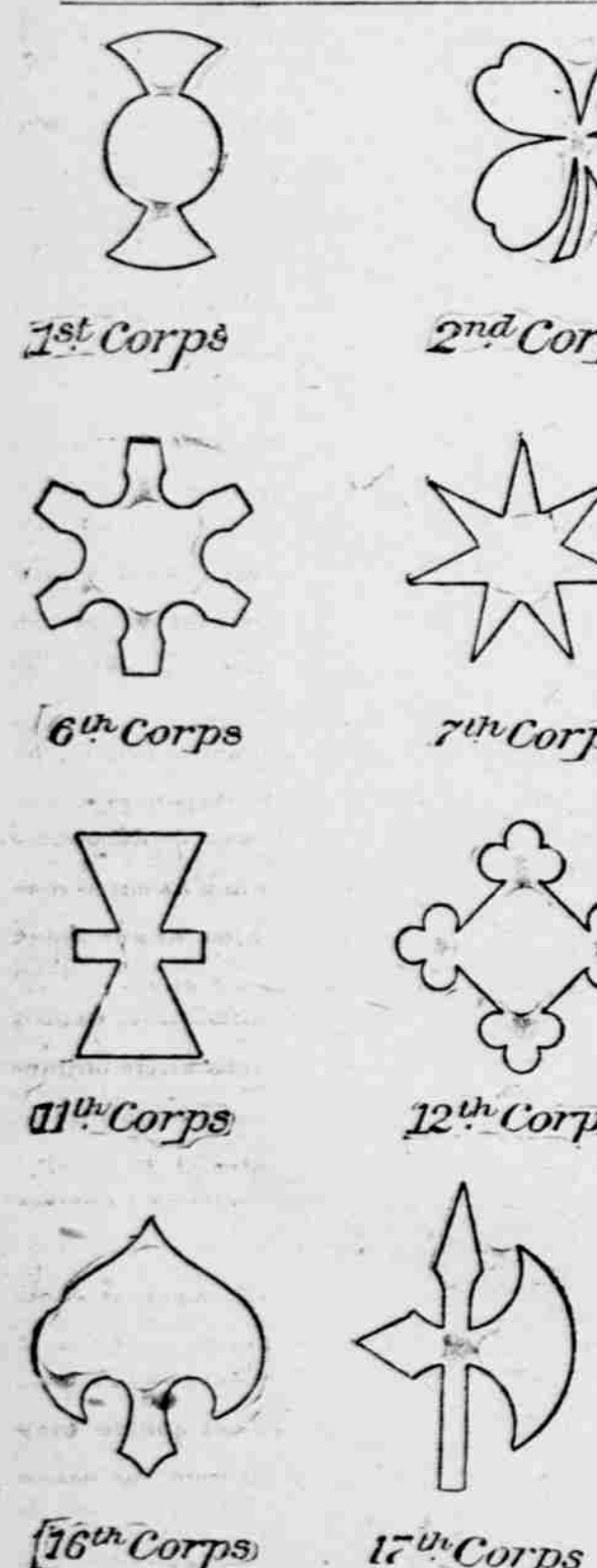
By J. T. HEADLEY.

Profusely Illustrated by Reproductions of the Best French Pictures.

## MARSHAL ST. CYR.

EARLY IN THE ARMY—PROMOTION FROM THE RANKS—HIS GENERALSHIP AT BIBERACH—OTHER SERVICES.

Louis Gouvion St. Cyr was a different man from many of the other Marshals. His character was more firm and complete—settled on a broader basis, and capable of greater development. Though he seems not to have run his career with the same uninterrupted success as the others, and he is sometimes called unfortunate; yet the cause is to be found in himself.



St. Cyr saved the Austrians from a total rout. His excessive coming up was that he had received no orders, though Moreau insisted he had sent them. It made no difference, however; he was in front, and knew that a tremendous struggle was going on, and the fate of the army, perhaps, hanging.

The next day, however, St. Cyr would have wiped out the remembrance of this negligence by crushing the Austrian army to pieces had Moreau not been full of suspicions and averse to everything but the most mathematical regularity. The Austrians, in their retreat, were crowded on the shores of the Danube, in a sort of half circle made by the bend of the river, so that there was no room to maneuver, while consternation was visible in their

position, his resolution was immediately taken. Forming his three divisions into three solid columns, he began to ascend with a firm step the slopes of the Wittenberg.

When the Austrians saw those columns scaling the mountain side with such an intrepid step and bold presence, they were seized with a panic, and turned and fled, leaving thousands of prisoners in the hands of St. Cyr. He carried out here successfully the very plan he proposed to Moreau when the enemy lay packed in a curve of the Danube.

## MOREAU'S GRAND TACTICS.

The Austrians retreated to Ulm, which was strongly fortified, and St. Cyr, who had tried the mettle of their soldiers, and who, from a convenient overlook of the enemy, saw and comprehended their position, begged permission to carry it by assault. In this he was joined by the other Marshals, who offered to answer for the success of it on their own heads. But Moreau did everything by maneuvers, and preferring a less certain road to a probable greater one, refused his consent. A man never storms through mathematics, and to Moreau was a mathematical science.

A short time after, however, one of his grand maneuvers came very near destroying his left wing. Pretending he was about to march on Munich, he extended

the plan of yesterday's attack seems to have been very simple—a first heavy cannonade all along the line, followed by an advance of Longstreet's two divisions and the other two corps, in a column, the enemy's having been driven back some distance. Longstreet's Corps (part of it) was in a much more favorable situation yesterday. But the range of heights to be gained was still most formidable, and evidently strongly entrenched.

The distance between the Confederate guns and the Yankee position—i. e., between the woods crowning the opposite ridges—was at least a mile—quite open, gently undulating, and exposed to artillery the whole distance. This was the ground which had to be crossed in today's attack. Pickett's Division, which was in the lead, was ordered to lead in Longstreet's attack, together with Heth and Pettigrew in Hill's Corps. Pickett's Division was a weak one (only 5,000), owing to the absence of two brigades.

At noon all Longstreet's dispositions were made; his troops for attack were deployed to the line, and the line was in the woods; his batteries were ready to open. The General then dismounted and went to sleep for a short time. The Austrian force and I rode off to the front, and into some commanding position from whence we could see the whole thing without being exposed to the tremendous fire which was about to open.

Soon after passing through the toll-gate at the entrance of Gettysburg, we found that we had got into a very bad position, both Federal and Confederate, passing over our heads with great frequency. At length two sharp shells burst quite close to us, and a ball fell very near the officer who was conducting us. We then turned round and changed our view with regard to the battle—the fire on our side being much more frequent and able to that of the other side. A small boy of 12 years was riding with us at the time.

The battle of Gettysburg was a very interesting one. The Federal army, under General Meade, was defeated by the Confederate army, under General Lee. The battle was fought on July 1-3, 1863, and was one of the most important battles of the Civil War.

St. Cyr, a five-battalion fort; Sixth Corps, a six-tooth spoked; Seventh Corps, a seven-pointed star; Eighth Corps, two circles overlapping each other, resembling the figure 8; Ninth Corps, a buzzaw with nine teeth; Tenth Corps, two triangles, point to point, resembling the letter X; Eleventh Corps, a diamond with a horizontal bar through center, representing XI; Twelfth Corps, a square with a cross in center, representing XII; Thirteenth Corps, a palm leaf with 13 spikes; Fourteenth Corps, a square with a half-circle on each side; Fifteenth Corps, a bugle; Sixteenth Corps, a spearhead; Seventeenth Corps, a battleaxe; Eighteenth Corps, an arch.

The Division of a Corps will be represented by the color of the symbol, as follows: First Division, red; Second Division, white; Third Division, blue.

Less impulsive and more methodical than those daring spirits which cast light around the mighty genius they followed—his devotion less warm and his admiration less enthusiastic—his complaints and recriminations meant more in the ear of Bonaparte than those of such men as Murat, and Junot, and Lannes. The fathomed at a glance every character that came under his observation, saw less to love and more to fear in St. Cyr than in them.

The anger of the latter was not a sudden spark that kindled and went out; and when once estranged he was not easily won over.

# Three Months in the Southern Confederacy

BY SIR ARTHUR JAMES LYON-FREEMANTLE, K. C. M. G., C. B., now Lieutenant-General, British Army.

July 3.—At 6 a. m. I rode to the field with Col. Manning, and went over that portion of the ground which, after a fierce contest, had been won from the enemy the evening before. The dead were being buried, but great numbers were still lying about; also many mortally wounded, for whom nothing could be done except to bury them. The number of Yankees dressed in bad imitations of the Zouave costume. They opened their glazed eyes as I rode past in a painfully imploring manner.

We joined Gens. Lee and Longstreet's staff. They were reconnoitering and making preparations for renewing the attack. As we formed a pretty large party, we often drew upon ourselves the attention of the hostile sharpshooters, and were under two or three times favored with a shell.

One of these shells set a brick building on fire, which was situated between the lines. This building was filled with wounded, principally Yankees, who, I am afraid, must have perished miserably in the flames. Col. Sorrell had been slightly wounded, and was unable to do duty. Maj. Walton's horse was killed, but there were no other casualties amongst my particular friends.

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